

carmine corolla, orbicular sterile filament, longer relative length of petiole to leaf blade, non-fasciate inflorescence, and possible obligate substrate. The plants further differ from *S. montana* in their slender habit, single type of pubescence, and doubly serrate leaf margins and from *S. parviflora* in distribution, larger corolla, completely deflexed lip, and limited pubescence.

Based on the above, *S. laevis* should be recognized as a valid species. The description of Wootton and Standley should be supplemented to include the following:

Glabrescent perennial, 4-10(12) dm tall, stems simple or sometimes with several weak branches after cropping; leaf blades lanceolate to ovate, acute, proximally doubly and distally simply serrate with acute teeth, obtuse to cordate at base, glabrous except sparsely glandular-puberulent along the main veins; larger leaves with blades 5-7 cm long, 2-3.5 cm wide, on slender petioles 2-3 cm long; panicle sparse, short, consisting of 2-5 pairs of few-flowered open corymbs; peduncles and pedicels slender, glandular-puberulent at anthesis; sepals 3-4 mm long, triangular to lanceolate; corolla 7-12 mm long, pale carmine below, bright carmine above, the upper lobes dark carmine, the reflexed lower midlobe white to pink, the throat glabrous; sterile filament orbicular above, green, 1 mm broad; capsule narrowly ovoid, 8-11 mm long.

Distribution: Canyons, northern part of the Organ Mountains, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, on quartz monzonite substrate at 2250-2600 m elevation. — THOMAS K. TODSEN, Biology, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

*CORDYLANTHUS MOLLIS* SPP. *MOLLIS* (SCROPHULARIACEAE), REDISCOVERY OF EXTINCT RECORD WITHIN NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. — On 5 August 1976, Craig Thomson and the author, during an examination of the salt marsh plant community along Fagan Slough due west of the Napa County Airport about 1.5km east of the Napa River (USGS Cuttings Wharf quadrangle: UTM 10/05610/42300, 10/05611/42300; SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 3 and NE¼ NW¼ Sec. 10 T4N R4W M.D.B. & M.), observed a vigorous population of *Cordylanthus mollis* Gray ssp. *mollis* (soft bird's beak) encompassing 250-300 individuals in a 30 x 70m area in association with *Salicornia virginica*, *Jaumea carnosa*, *Limonium californicum*, and *Cuscuta salina*. *Cordylanthus mollis* ssp. *mollis* is officially listed as *Endangered* by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1976 (40 FR 24566). This taxon, identified by the Code COMOM, is also listed by the California Native Plant Society as "Possibly Extinct" (Powell, W. W. 1974. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*, C. N. P. S. Spec. Pub. 1, p. 18), and was last reported in 1966 although previously collected in Marin, Merced, Napa, Solano and Sonoma Counties. Voucher specimens have been deposited by the author at the California Academy of Sciences. — STEPHEN P. RAE, Box 66, Napa, California 94558.

*TRAGUS RACEMOSUS* IN ARIZONA. — The genus *Tragus* comprises six or seven species of annual grasses native to warmer regions of the Old World. Two of these, *T. berteronianus* Schult. and *T. racemosus* (L.) All., have been introduced into the Americas, where the former species is often a common weed, being found from the southern United States to Argentina. *Tragus racemosus* seems to be encountered less frequently.

Hitchcock's Manual (U. S. Dept. Agric. Misc. Publ. 200, 2nd. ed. revised by Agnes Chase, 1951) gives the range of *Tragus racemosus* as: "Waste ground and on ballast at a few places from Maine to North Carolina; Texas to Arizona; introduced from the Old World." Swallen, in his treatment of the grasses for Kearney & Peebles' Arizona Flora (Univ. of Calif. Press, 1951), indicates for this species; "Campus of the University of Arizona (Pima County), probably only cultivated." In the supplement to this work (1960) there is no further note regarding *T. racemosus*. Gould (Grasses of Southwestern U. S., Univ. of Arizona Press, 1951) also states that this